

AFTERNOON EDITION - MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1864.

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GA.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1864.

NUCLEUS CANONICAL.

THE PLEASANT (NEW) TRIPLES.
The telegraphic column of Friday was unusually rich in items of interest, particularly from the United States. The description of all free persons of color between sixteen and sixty, proposed in the Congress, indicates possibly the acknowledgement of the extreme necessity for more troops, present to the mind of the Government; and shows perhaps reflectively the indecision of the Government to make the experiment of a fresh draft upon the white population in the year preceding the election for President. This, though to be qualified by the statement that three-fourths of Meade's army have re-enlisted for the war may be regarded as in some degree a hopeful sign.

The two most hopeful indications however, are the Democratic preparations for an active canvass for the Presidency, and the quietness of gold. In reference to the first, it may not be that the Democratic party will be able, in view of the organised strength of the Government, to carry the election, and thereby change the present war policy of the country; but we may hope that the conflict will produce a division of the popular and political thought, and a consequent relaxation of the promised energy in the prosecution of the war.

In regard to the last, or price of gold, in considering the apparently slight changes which operate necessarily personal, we are not surprised in regard to it as a sign, and the less so, as the present rate has been fully satisfied before, and though productive of much jubilant prophecy, turned out to be prophetic of any very joyful results. Not being a merchant or banker, it may be that we are not invested with the key for unlocking the mystic signs and symbols of currency or exchange, and in the absence of such knowledge may seek the faults of an intellectual business friend, who remarks that the quatiners of gold were his harpoon of the political weather, or weaker war gauge, which he watched with perfect faith, such faith, as that of the man who went day after day to witness VAN AMBRO's feet of pulling his heart into the lion's mouth, satisfied that some day it would be bitten off; an operation so sure to happen, and so positive to be expected that the chance of seeing it was not to be lost by the acceleration of even a day's attendance.

The report in the Liverpool paper of Lord Lytton's prediction, from knowledge within his possession of our condition, is a *curious* & *beguiling*, unless, perhaps, he has information about us more than we possess ourselves. The hint to our Congress by the *London Times* is very timely, or as Sir WALTER SCOTT would have said, "mighty garmish to the master," and we trust will not be lost upon it for even the few days that it lies to live. We have serious doubts as to whether the probable action of Congress postponing the meeting of the next Congress even until April, in view of the situation of the country, is wise. This is a time above all others when the whole Government should be alive, and at work, and the public interests not left to the simple discretion of the Executive. The very latest at which it should meet, should be the day after the adjournment of the present body. It would appear from the dispatches that the *Kentucky* Government desired to postpone its meeting as long as possible, regarding it as an inconvience, if not a nuisance to its purposes and plans.

The resolution of WILSON, of Massachusetts, for the expulsion of GARRETT DAVIS, Senator from Kentucky, from the United States Senate, seems to create some sensation in Washington. We confess to no great deal of respect for the Massachusetts cordwainer, but he is in his proper vocation, and not at all out of the role of his political principles, or sense of patriotism. While we may object to the impulsive evil of his principles, we cannot impeach his consistency, or the logical connection between his conduct in aspiring to oust Mr. DAVIS, and the principles professed; and however modified our respect for Mr. Wilson may be, it is far higher than that which is inspired by us for the Kentucky Senator. To his Senator from Massachusetts may we give our misgivings, and would be a gentleman, if such a thing was possible; but he is a Senator in the United States Congress from Kentucky at the present time in a position, greater than a fact, a crime, a crime for which there could be no more appropriate expiation, than that furnished by the humiliation of his expulsion.

This Mr. DAVIS has been the witness—yes, the necessary to the crime of his country's degradation—having been "check by foul" with the conspirators in the wark of Kentucky subjugation, raising the "hark and whop, and wild hallo" to the degenerates to give chiss to, and pull down the honor and independence of his native State. We think it is not more than a year ago, that this Senator disengaged as an impious "republican" the doctrine of the奴slavery of the States, the abominable source of "Hann's woes"; and sat still in the Senate, if our memory serves us, without rising once to the point of rebuke, when his colleagues quoted the language of the Government as unfeigned through the coarse medium of its Secretary of State. "We do care a damn, what Kentucky thinks; we have our own, and we mean to ask her no odds." While we have sympathy for Kentucky, and hope to see her rise in the might of her sovereignty, and shake off the Federal tyranny as "a few drops from the hem's mass." we have little for the troubles of Mr. DAVIS, and equally as little respect for the groundless threats of his vengeance in view of his expulsion. We can only hope that he may be exiled, and has a good Providence, may educe good out of evil, by making him the means of Kentucky's redemption and regeneration.

The brigadier Gen. M. J. Wright having resulted for the war, it has been determined by the officers to give the troops of the brigade a dinner on Saturday next, for which contributions will be thickly scattered from our citizens. Any contributions for the purpose in the way of sugar, coffee, cured meat, etc., may be left at the APPEAL COUNTING room, where they will be taken in charge by Col. John Chear, and forwarded. All such should be sent in by Thursday next. Will not our citizens assist in giving these brave and valiant men a little "blow out" such as is proposed? Col. John C. Gwinne.

CAPTURED AT A PARTY.—Some thirty-four of our cavalry, including a major and several lieutenants, arrived at Vicksburg a short time since, having been captured near Rodney by the Yankees. It was rumored at Vicksburg that they were surprised by the Yankees while attending a party in the neighborhood of Rodney.

LETTERS FROM CHAMBERS.

Special Correspondence—Chambersburg, Pa.

RICHMOND, January 20, 1864.

Mr. SEMMES, of Louisiana, has made a report to the Confederate Senate, setting forth with great learning the propriety of passing the bill to limit the term of office of Cabinet ministers to two years. Whether the bill will become a law is doubtful. In the first place, it is by no means certain that it will get a majority of the votes in the Senate; and, in the second place, it is probable enough that the President would veto it, if did. Mr. Semmes' time and resources would seem, therefore, to have been thrown away. The country is not to get rid of Master Mallory, Memminger & Co. in this manner.

These successive manifestations of patriotic devotion on the part of our gallant soldiers, cannot fail to infuse renewed ardor, hope and confidence, into the hearts of our people everywhere, and to re-build in their bosoms the fire of true and genuine patriotism. In this act of re-enlistment, the soldiers have given renewed assurance of their determination to die or die in defense of our Union, our homes and our independence. With a like undying devotion to the cause on the part of those at home, and a like determination to do their whole duty in this great struggle, our triumph is sure and beyond peradventure.

In return for this distinguished and self-sacrificing spirit on the part of these war-worn veterans, it occurs to us that the Government can not withhold from them that honor which they all ask as a right, the privilege of re-enlistment and the re-election of their officers. Such a concession on the part of the Government will insure a new life, soul and energy in our armies that will be worth ten-fold that all the old men over forty that can be put into the ranks. We hope our Congressmen will make this their chief object in the year pending the election for President. This, though to be qualified by the statement that three-fourths of Meade's army have re-enlisted for the war may be regarded as in some degree a hopeful sign.

The two most hopeful indications however, are the Democratic preparations for an active canvass for the Presidency, and the quietness of gold. In reference to the first, it may not be that the Democratic party will be able, in view of the organised strength of the Government, to carry the election, and thereby change the present war policy of the country; but we may hope that the conflict will produce a division of the popular and political thought, and a consequent relaxation of the promised energy in the prosecution of the war.

GENERAL AND HIS MORGAN had a reception yesterday at the Ballard house, when large numbers of our citizens, ladies and gentlemen, paid their respects to the hero of Kentucky and his wife. The general is now going through a course of presents, having survived the public honors and safely got out of the clutches of the thievish managers and the exhibition men. He has received a fine hat and a new uniform, and yesterday was presented with a magnificent saddle, the gift of the citizens of Danville, Virginia. I hear that he is rapidly to take the field again.

Mr. Henry Wardell, of Maryland, one of the noble gentlemen so long incarcerated by Lincoln in Fort Warren, and at last indignantly liberated without ever having learned upon what charge he was deprived of his personal freedom, arrived here several days ago in the flag of truce from Fort Warren. The object of his visit is not known, but he is supposed to have come at the instance of the Federal Government to ascertain whether any negotiations could be had for an exchange of prisoners in some manner unconnected with General Washington, because they knew that the presence of no man in America would be more agreeable to our government, and that people of all the world would be interested in his release.

GENERAL WARDELL.—The *Confederate* of Saturday says: Four doctors were shot yesterday—six, each, from the 10th and 35th Alas., and two from the 25th Ala.—all of Drayton's brigade.

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